STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PRICE MANIPULATION OF THE WHOLESALE ENERGY MARKET

HEARING RE: REVIEW OF ENRON COMPLIANCE

STATE CAPITOL

ROOM 2040

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 2002

10:12 A.M.

Reported by:

Evelyn J. Mizak Shorthand Reporter

APPEARANCES

MEMBERS PRESENT

SENATOR JOSEPH DUNN, Chair

SENATOR WILLIAM MORROW, Vice Chair

SENATOR DEBRA BOWEN

SENATOR WES CHESBRO

SENATOR SHEILA KUEHL

SENATOR BYRON SHER

MEMBERS ABSENT

SENATOR MARTHA ESCUTIA

SENATOR MAURICE JOHANNESSEN

STAFF PRESENT

RONDA PASCHAL, Committee Consultant

IRMA MORALES, Committee Assistant

LARRY DRIVON, Special Counsel to Committee

BOB PRATT, Legislative Counsel

SCOTT CHAVEZ, Consultant to Senator Morrow

WADE TEASDALE, Chief of Staff, Senator Morrow

ALSO PRESENT

GARY S. FERGUS, Outside Legal Counsel Enron

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     P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S
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      - - 00000- -
                        CHAIRMAN DUNN:
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                                           Seeing that we have a quorum at
      this point in time, Secretary, if we can just call the roll and
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 05
      establish our quorum.
                        SECRETARY MORALES:
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                                                Chairman Dunn.
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                        CHAIRMAN DUNN: Here.
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                        SECRETARY MORALES:
                                                Chairman Dunn here.
                                                                         Senator
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      Bowen.
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                        SENATOR BOWEN:
                                           Here.
                        SECRETARY MORALES: Senator Bowen here.
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                                                                         Senator
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      Chesbro.
                  Senator Escutia. Senator Johannessen. Senator Kuehl.
                        SENATOR KUEHL:
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                                          Here.
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                        SECRETARY MORALES:
                                                Senator Kuehl here.
                                                                         Senator
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      Morrow.
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                        SENATOR MORROW:
                                            Here.
                        SECRETARY MORALES:
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                                               Senator Morrow here.
                                                                           Senator
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      Sher.
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                        SENATOR SHER: Here.
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                        SECRETARY MORALES: Senator Sher here.
                        CHAIRMAN DUNN: Okay.
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                                                  Having established a
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      quorum, let's get started.
      Before we move into the issue that actually brought us here on short notice, I want to update everybody re:
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     LADWP.
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                        We had a hearing last week in which we addressed
      the issue of LADWP's potential engagement in Ricochet-type
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                        Those who attended or listened to the hearing,
      transactions.
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      you will know that there was a dispute about transcripts that
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      applied to the Ricochet-type transaction in question. We ended
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      that hearing, recognizing that, somehow or another, we needed to
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      determine which of the transcripts, the one submitted by NEG or
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      the one submitted by LADWP, was the accurate one in reference to
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      the transaction that was mentioned in the PG&E e-mail that
      started the whole inquiry
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                        From the Chair's perspective, at least, in
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      reviewing those two transcripts, they seemed irreconcilable. They didn't seem to be referring to, albeit a similar
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      transaction, the conversations, when you tried to meld the two transcripts together, just didn't seem to be possible.

In a first step effort to resolve the conflict
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      between those two transcripts, we went to LADWP yesterday.
      LADWP provided the transcripts on the date in question, which,
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      if I recall correctly, was November 11, 2000, and listened to
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      the November 11, 2000 tapes.
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     What our committee staff member that actually listened, and recorded, and is now transcribing the transcripts from that tape directly from the LADWP recording has reported to
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      us is that the NEG transcripts appear correct.

We do not know at this time how or why LADWP
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      submitted the transcript to us that they, in fact, submitted on
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      the morning of our hearing last week.
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                        Again, from the Chair's perspective at least this
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      is extraordinarily troublesome.
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                        It is the Chair's recommendation that we have no
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      choice at this time but to schedule a hearing next week, prior
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      to the July 11th hearing, to address this issue and the
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      potential for contempt against LADWP for the submission of that
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      transcript that does not appear to be an accurate one relating
     to the November 11th, 2000 incident involving a potential Ricochet transaction. We will work with the committee members as far as scheduling, given the status of the Senate, at least
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     right now, on recess to ensure that we get most of the committee
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     members here.
                        Any other committee members wish to make any
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     comments? Senator Morrow, any comments on LADWP?
SENATOR MORROW: If I could only ask a question,
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     Chairman Dunn.
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                        I've read both transcripts. I haven't heard and
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     haven't had a chance to be briefed fully on, apparently, the
     staff listening to the tapes.
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                        Are you saying that the transcript that LADWP
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 17
     provided had excised portions of the tape, or only given us a
     partial, or did they actually change language, or what?

CHAIRMAN DUNN: We're trying to determine that at this time. The staff member that went to LADWP yesterday recorded it. She is transcribing it this morning. And then
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     we'll have that copy so we can make that comparison as far as
     the question regarding: Was it a transcript from an incident at
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     an entirely different time, or was it a transcript that excised
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     particular parts?
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                        And we just don't know the answer to that as of
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     yet, Senator Morrow.
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                        SENATOR MORROW: Like you, I find it very
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01
     troubling.
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                        CHAIRMAN DUNN: Any other comments from any other
     members at this time? Seeing none, let's move right into this
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     particular issue that brings us here today.
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     Let me just give a little brief background, although Mr. Drivon will provide the committee the all of the
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 07
     factual background.
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                        This hearing was scheduled as a result of a
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      production, a series of productions, by Enron in which, upon a
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     brief review, some questions were raised as to potential
      altering, changing, of electronic data within Enron's files.
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      Because there are some serious questions that have been raised
     about this, both legal and factual, we felt it was very
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     important to bring the committee together to hear from Mr. Drivon. And Mr. Fergus, representing Enron, is here as well, and we certainly will invite comments from Mr. Fergus so
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      that the committee can make decisions as to the most appropriate
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     action at this point in time.
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                        Without anything further, Mr. Drivon, why don't
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     we turn to you.
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                        Mr. Pratt, if you would do your duty, as usual.
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                               [Thereupon the witness,
 23
                               LARRY DRIVON, swore to tell
                               the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.]
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                        CHAIRMAN DUNN: Mr. Drivon, if you can, give us
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      the background to what brings us here today.
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                        MR. DRIVON: Thank you, Senator.
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                        We have been receiving from Enron a considerable
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     number of CDs containing various information. We probably have
     now somewhere close to 50. I haven't counted them.
     receiving them over a period of weeks. And the latest was a
     receipt, which I believe we got on the 25th. I might be a day or two off, but the sequence will be correct, I think.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Which was last Tuesday, a week
                                                            I might be a day
I think.
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     ago today.
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                        MR. DRIVON: That's correct.
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                        Some of this I put together later, but I'll run
     it chronologically and then tell you how I learned what I
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 12
     learned and when.
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                        As I now understand, when the package arrived
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07-02-02. TXT
     from Enron on the 25th, it contained a number of diskettes, and
      there was a call made by an Enron representative to the Senate
      mail facility, attempting to intercept the Fed Ex package and have it returned to them. That request was not complied with,
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      either because it was impossible, or they didn't want to, or
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                  But in any case, they came to our office.
                        When they came to our office --
CHAIRMAN DUNN: "They" referring to the
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      di skettes?
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                        MR. DRIVON: The diskettes came to our office.
      We handled them as we always do, and a review was begun on
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      them.
      And I got a telephone call the next day, which I believe would have been the 26th, from Mr. Fergus.
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                        CHAIRMAN DUNN: Wednesday?
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25 26 27 MR. DRIVON: On Wednesday, as we were preparing

for hearing.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: On Thursday.

MR. DRIVON: And that call was to the effect that there had been an inadvertent disclosure by way of those diskettes of attorney-client privileged information, and a request was made that we get -- that we send those diskettes back to them.

I told him in that phone conversation that I would not send the diskettes back to them until I had an opportunity to determine what course of action we were going to take.

At that point, I went to the committee staff people, who do the actual physical review of these documents, and one of those staff persons indicated that the diskettes in question had been looked at, and that there were some disturbing documents in there.

I immediately sequestered all of the diskettes that contained the names that were supplied to us by Enron on a list of the attorneys' e-mails they wanted back.
CHAIRMAN DUNN: If I may interrupt.

For the committee's sake, can you share in a little detail exactly what we're referring to? I believe that there's a division between pre-bankruptcy and post-bankruptcy

issues with respect to the attorney-client privilege.

MR. DRIVON: As we now understand it, I'm still looking into exactly what the original agreement was with waiver of the attorney-client privilege, Enron's position is now, and

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they may be absolutely accurate, that they waived the attorney-client privilege for pre-bankruptcy filing documents, and maintained the privilege with respect to post-bankruptcy filing issues.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: That would be December of '01? MR. DRIVON: '01, so that about the last six months' worth of attorney-client communications would be privileged, and they may be correct about that. I simply haven't had time to go back and look at the documents to see what we agreed to originally.

In any case, I sequestered those cassettes, put them in a safe under my control. And right now, they're in my

briefcase behind you.

And I then came to you and discussed this matter, interviewed the staff member involved. Went to those diskettes myself, and in a private place, looked at them to determine -found the two documents that were involved, in order to determine for myself what they had to say, because I didn't want to just get up here, not having seen them myself.

I consulted two different computer experts, one a

forensic expert, and the other an expert in Microsoft programming, with respect to what I had seen. I did that on a 22 23 hypothetical basis. 24

This morning, I made one copy of the two e-mails. Showed them to Mr. Fergus. He agreed that they were probably not privileged, the content wouldn't privilege them, and he allowed me to present copies of those to the committee. If we look at the top e-mail, what it is, is

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really not an e-mail, although it's done Microsoft Outlook. April the 29th, at 5:50, there was a synchronization procedure done on Mr. Sanders' computer. Mr. Sanders is one of the top Enron counsel in Houston, and the man that we've been working with most closely in-house at Enron.

This synchronization procedure, for those who don't understand computers, is a procedure whereby a user can synchronize the data on one computer with the data on a different device, usually another computer. It can also be a Palm Pilot, or something like that.

There are a number of very innocent explanations for synchronization. I just have indicated at least one.

However, there are techniques that can be used through synchronization to deposit files in an offline machine of some kind, and then do whatever you want to do with those files, and, under certain circumstances, they can avoid further detection within the main system $\,$

If you look down at the fifth and sixth items on that log, you'll see "16:50:13 4 item(s) added to offline folder.

That just means that whoever was doing that, say they were loading a laptop, put those four items on the laptop.

The next item is, "5 item(s) deleted in offline

24 folder." 25 26

What that means is, there was an offline folder. And those items, through the synchronization process, were deleted. Now, there are an unlimited number of possibilities that would be described innocent documents they may have

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deleted. Not a calendar entry, because that's a different file, but they may have deleted, you know, a note to the lunch place for their lunch order. It could be anything that was deleted. There's no way of knowing.

The conversation that I had with Mr. Fergus, who

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is here -- Mr. Fergus is the outside counsel for Enron that we've been working with, and our relationship with Mr. Fergus has been excellent. He indicates to me this morning that according to the top IT people at Enron, there is a log made and a recording made of all deleted items, whether they're deleted offline or online.

I trust that that's what he was told by his IT person, and that may be accurate. It's difficult for me to understand how they could make a tape of an offline deletion, but that remains to be seen.

Mr. Fergus agrees that there is no way to characterize, or at least I believe he agrees that there's no way to characterize what the content of those deleted items may be, other than if there is a tape made of them pursuant to the orders to retain all of this material, then we, I guess, could find it.

> 25 26

What is troublesome to me, and I know is troublesome to you, Mr. Chairman, because we have discussed this, and you didn't see the content of this until this morning, when I had clearance to show it to you. What's troubling to me is that this -- these items occurred within the first 20 documents on this disk. I have no idea, because I stopped any

07-02-02. TXT 28 review by anyone when the claim of privilege was made, I have no 0010 01 idea what else may be on those disks. CHĂI RMAN DUNN: 02 The disks you're referring to are ones that Enron has requested be returned? 03 04 MR. DRIVON: That's correct. 05 Now, there is a little bit of, you know, 06 different considerations here. On the one hand, clearly the doctrine of attorney-client privilege is very central to the administration of justice in our system, because without it, the 07 08 justice system won't work. 10

On the other hand, the potential that documents have been deleted, or privilege otherwise claimed when none exists, is a very, very serious situation for this committee.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Senator Bowen.

SENATOR BOWEN: This situation raises for me another set of issues which has to do with the law in the State

of California regarding inadvertently produced material.

A legal matter that I followed for some years on a casual basis, there were periodically cases reported in the Los Angeles Daily Journal, which is the legal newspaper, and my recollection, at least of the early cases that I was reading, is that even if material is produced inadvertently, say by the production of a diskette that has files that were attempted to be erased but were not in fact erased, because you can use something like Norton Utilities to restore the first character of the file, that that material is deemed produced.

Do you know -- I don't know the state of the law

with great specificity

MR. DRĬ VON: There are conflicting -- there are

0011 conflicting rules on that, and I'll try to be as accurate as I 01 02 can in this. I know that Mr. Fergus is here and will add his 03 lawyerly take on it, too.

There is at least an American Bar Association ethical suggestion. I call it a suggestion because I don't know what else you call those things. I'll be corrected shortly by

the Professor here.

But in any case, it's what's commonly referred to in litigation as the "loops Clause," which means somebody sends you something they shouldn't send you, and you discover it, you're supposed to, according to that, immediately stop reviewing it and return it intact to the person who sent it to you by mistake.

There are a variety of cases around the country, I believe, that treat inadvertent disclosure in different ways, some of them saying it's disclosed, some of them saying it constitutes a waiver, others saying it does not.

I treated in the most conservative way that I could, which was to sequester this information. If this happened, and I spoke with Mr. Fergus and Mr. Sanders yesterday on this, although I didn't have them with me yesterday, these exact copies, so I couldn't talk to them specifically about them, but what I said was, "If this occurred in a litigation setting, and I had inadvertently looked at this material and discovered what I thought might be improper activity evidenced therein, what I would do is, I would go to the Court and submit the materials to the Court and ask that there be an in camera review of the material by the judge.

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> The procedure that we have here, as set forth in statute under the Constitution, gives the Chair of the committee the same role as a judge. It's a little bit difficult to separate in the minds of some that the Chair of the committee would not be -- the committee would not be reviewing the

documents. The Chair would be reviewing the documents in camera. But that is the procedure that's set out.

Now, that of course, creates a lot of other olems. Enron suggested that the Chair should look issues and problems. only at the documents that we have previously determined and decide what he wanted to do with those, and then to go forward. And to look at rest of the documents that they wanted back would be to suppose that others at Enron were dishonest or acting improperly.

My retort to him was that to do otherwise would be to assume that others at Enron were not nefarious in their activities, and that was an irreconcilable difference of opinion

My recommendation to the committee -- oh, there is one other point that I need to make before I make my recommendation.

These documents that have been produced to us now have been produced in what's called a TIF format. For those of you who were here when the forensic expert testified --

CHAIRMAN DUNN: And even for those of us who were

here for it, if we could explain it again.

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MR. DRIVON: I'm about to do that, since I saw senator Morrow's and your brows purse, and a vacant look come.

You heard from Mr. Sorokin a very detailed explanation of what can be done with meta data and with the raw electronic data that is maintained by a computer.

When you produce a document as a TIF file, in effect what you've done is, you've printed that document. The are several ways to do it, but in effect you've printed that document, turned it into a printed copy like I'm holding in my hand. You then image that document, take a picture of that document, and put the picture on the computer. At that point, any meta data associated with it is gone. So, there is no ability to look at that in an electronic way, or to expose the

documents to forensic analysis.

All of the documents that have been produced recently have been produced in TIF format, at least on the di skettes.

I mentioned that yesterday to Mr. Fergus and Mr. Sanders, and have been told that that's a problem that can be solved. They can't -- or yesterday couldn't explain to me why that process had been followed, although maybe somebody else that's conducting an investigation had asked for it to be done that way.

That is a process that is a lot more time consuming for the producing party, and much more expensive than just producing the electronic copy. But it also stops us from doing any word searches, like, you know, running whatever word we wanted to run.

So, with those two things in mind, and we'll follow up and get the electronic copies of these rather than TIF

files, but it is my recommendation to the committee, and for your consideration and discussion, that we not return these diskettes to Enron until we have gone through them for the purpose of determining whether there is other information there that has been deleted, or other evidence of that type.
CHAIRMAN DUNN: I'm going to turn to Senator

Bowen in one second.

Do you have a recommendation on how that review should be done?

MR. DRIVON: Well, I believe that under the law, I would suggest that we apply the law that would require that this be done in camera.

07-02-02. TXT 13 Now, realizing, Senator Dunn, that you have one 14 or two other things on your calendar that might interfere with your personally looking at several thousand pages of information in TIF format, the statutes do not tell us how the Chair is to 15 16 accomplish that. 17 18 I would believe, and would advise the committee, that the Chair could appoint appropriately appropriate individuals who have been -- have had confidentiality imposed upon them at that level, and that the product of their work be for your eyes only, and no other distribution be made so that you didn't have to look at all of these documents yourself 19 20 21 23 24 personally. 25 And I would agree that that -- that the supervision, direct supervision, of that process would be my responsibility, and I would undertake that.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Senator Bowen. 26 27 28

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SENATOR BOWEN: Mr. Drivon, I may be asking the wrong person, and if I am, you should tell me, because the question I have is really part discovery-related in part, and part computer-related.

Under normal circumstances, if a file is maintained by the, I guess the term is owner, in a let's say Outlook, Microsoft Outlook or Lotus Notes format.

Would you expect that the document production would also be made in Lotus Notes or Microsoft Outlook format? MR. DRIVON: I would. Although in fairness to

Enron, they have been the subject of a number of different investigations. Some of those investigating bodies may not feel themselves sophisticated enough to analyze the data or look at the data in an electronic format, and may just have demanded that it be done in paper.

I can -- I mean, some people might want to do

that.

On the other hand, and that could be the explanation why they had the paper. That doesn't to me explain why they didn't produce the electronic information.

As you know, Senator Bowen, if you have, for instance, a hard drive with 100 gigabytes of e-mails on it, you can image that hard drive in 20 minutes, less if you have high speed equipment. And it can be produced -- I mean, 100 gigabyte hard drive is \$150 or less.

SENATOR BOWEN: But you then run the risk that

you inadvertently produce material that has been deleted for perfectly legitimate reasons, but in which a file could still be

restored.

MR. DRIVON: Well, except that if you have waived all privilege of every type up to a certain date, you can date-limit the copy, so that you only retrieve, and then you can go from there and go through the remaining documents to determine which of them are privileged and which are not. So, it could be a very quick process.

SENATOR BOWEN: Ex

Even without imaging the whole hard drive, you can use a function that essentially copies all of the files in the same format.

MR. DRIVON: Sure.

SENATOR BOWEN: I'm curious about this format

12 13 shift.

MR. DRIVON: Well, it's a curious question. again, it may have an innocent explanation, and it may not. SENATOR BOWEN: TIF files are hard to read.

MR. DRIVON: All I know is that, you know,

Senator Dunn asked me yesterday to try to explain to him what it meant. And I undertook that task.

07-02-02. TXT What it really means is, it's similar to making a photocopy of each individual page. If you have a 50-page 20 21 22 Then you put each one of And then you have a whole document, you make 50 photocopies. those photocopies in a ringbinder. And then yo stack of ringbinders with one page in each one. 23 24 25 In order to read the document, you have to take 26 each ringbinder off the shelf separately and open it up to read the document. Close it up, because you can only have one ringbinder open at a time, and go to the next one. Which 27 28 Which is a 0017 01 very, very cumbersome process. CHAIRMAN DUNN: And I'll admit that when he used 02 03 that analogy, I actually understood. MR. DRIVON: Which is a credit and proves that I'm worth what you're paying me for this job. 04 05 06 I mean, one explanation is that such a thing could be done simply to impede the ability of others to look at it, or to search it. That's one possibility. 07 80 I have to admit that, given, you know, the background that we've had with Enron, and not talking about Mr. Fergus or even Mr. Sanders in particular, because they've 09 10 11 12 been better with us than some, I tend to get a little bit 13 suspi ci ous. SENATOR BOWEN: That's, I think, the basis for some of my questions. You discussed, the presumption is that data has been produced properly and has not been manipulated, or 14 15 16 the assumption is that data may not have been properly produced. 17 At this point, given the history with Enron of the company going to the brink of being cited for contempt, and 18 19 then, you know, producing boxes that include dirty coffee cups, and God only knows what, I don't have the assumption, again not 20 21 speaking about Mr. Fergus or anyone who might be working on this 22 now, but my working assumption is that the company is not 24 respectful of this process, and will use any and all, or could use any and all mechanisms that are available to it to avoid 25 26 having to turn over information sought by the committee for over 27 a year. 28 MR. DRIVON: May I have my briefcase, Senator. 0018 SENATOR BOWEN: So, we're not operating here with 01 02

someone who just recently, after a history of fully producing all material requested by the committee, suddenly, inadvertently, produced something. We have a history.

MR. DRIVON: These are the disks themselves.

But what I wanted to pull out of my briefcase, this is a binder that contains within it an expanded version of what you saw at the last hearing, with the various -- CHAIRMAN DUNN: Let me interrupt.

What he's referring to is the expanded presentation of the IT forensic expert from last week.

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24 25 26 MR. DRIVON: This binder has within it actual

copies of documents that support the slides and so forth.

And, you know, I talked to Mr. Fergus and I talked to Mr. Sanders, and we have a good relationship. And I

believe them to be honorable people, at least we have that sort of a relationship.

However, I agree with you, Senator Bowen. I've just come off a situation where we did a forensic analysis on six -- excuse me, nine, oops, three-quarters of one CD, that cost a lot of money, took a lot of time, and showed, you know, significant problems with the data that we were supplied.

Now -- and that's -- under ordinary circumstances, I wouldn't have done this. Under ordinary circumstances, I would have packed this stuff up and sent it back to the fellow that sent it to me.

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But I'm forced to be a little more suspicious

28 than that.

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SENATOR BOWEN: I'm forced to be a lot more suspicious than that.

I mean, zeroing out data, and one of the CDs that we got had files, or a large file, in which data wasn't deleted; it was overwritten with a series of zeroes.

From my early days, when I thought I was really cool because I had a computer with two floppy drives, one of the

things that I knew was that the easiest way to keep anyone from looking at what data might have been there was to overwrite it with zeroes. That eliminates the possibility that someone might find data fragments remaining, words, phrases, whatever, that are still there in digital format that could be read with a search. A search of zeroes produces zero.

So, that is not something that one would do by There's no program that would, that I'm aware of, acci dent. that would accidentally write a series of zeroes over a very large file.

So, I have to make the assumption that there is a desire remaining with regard to this particular company to avoid producing material that was requested first well over a year ago.

MR. DRIVON: This document here is, including its headers, and in a TIF format, is 13 kilobytes.

The zeroed data was 20.5 megabytes, which means, for folks who don't understand what we're talking about, several hundred of these would be in what was zeroed out.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Let me make one editorial, then

I'm going to turn to Senator Morrow, who also has some

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questi ons.

You mentioned that under ordinary circumstances. We long ago passed out of ordinary circumstance with respect to this investigation.

Senator Morrow.

SENATOR MORROW: Thank you, Senator Dunn.

 $$\operatorname{\text{Mr}}$.$ Drivon, I just want to clarify a few things. You indicated that Enron had given us 50 CDs. I want to clarify, how many of those CDs, or all of them, are they claiming would fall under their claim of privilege?

MR. DRIVON: I can't give you a precise answer,

so let me give you this answer.

They gave us a list of names of attorneys that they wanted us to return CDs that contained e-mails from those lawyers.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Past December of last year. MR. DRIVON: Well, the problem was, is that the CDs are labeled with one name. For instance, this particular CD

has the name of Deborah Perlingiere, P-e-r-l-i-n-g-i-e-r-e.

E-mail it says.

I have no way of knowing whether everything that's on here is hers, isn't, whatever. And I don't know whether some of her information appears on CDs that may not have a label on them.

So what we did was, we went through and picked out CDs that were labeled with the names of the people they were asking us to send back, and we have nine CDs here that fit that category.

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CHAIRMAN DUNN: There was approximately 15 names that were provided to us.

SENATOR SHER: In this letter.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Yes, correct, Senator Sher.

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SENATOR MORROW:
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                                                Were these provided on the 25th
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      of June?
     MR. DRIVON: No, sir. Those names, I believe, were provided on the 1st of July.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Senator Morrow, you're referring
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      to the actual CDs provided to the committee, or just the list of
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      names?
                         SENATOR MORROW: No, no, the CDs.
CHAIRMAN DUNN: That's what I thought.
MR. DRIVON: The 25th on the CDs; the 26th, I
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      believe, on the names.
                          CHAIRMAN DUNN:
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                                             Senator Sher.
                          SENATOR SHER: Is there any indication, or any
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      way of knowing about the date of the e-mails that are contained
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      on these CDs?
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                          MR. DRIVON: Not without looking at them.
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      mean, in other words, I can't -- the answer is not without
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      looking at them.
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      If you look at the copy that you have, Senator Sher, you'll see that it carries a date on it. And I can tell
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      that this particular e-mail was done on April the 29th, or this
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      particular procedure.
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                          SENATOR SHER:
                                             April 29th of --
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                          CHAIRMAN DUNN:
                                                02.
0022
                                         '02, at 5:50 in the afternoon.
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                          MR. DRIVON:
                          CHAIRMAN DUNN: If I can add one thing, Senator
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 03
      Sher.
     SENATOR BOWEN: It's 4:50.

MR. DRIVON: No, if you look at the "Sent" line.
I think it's a Daylight Savings Time issue. One device was on
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      one time; the other was on a different time.
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                          CHAIRMAN DUNN: And the only thing I wanted to
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      add before I turn back to Senator Morrow and Senator Sher is,
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      Enron's offer was, if we returned all the CDs involving those
      individuals, they would provide us corrected copies from their perspective, meaning only pre-bankruptcy filing information.

MR. DRIVON: Yes. And Mr. Sanders and Mr. Fergus
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      have suggested to me that the appropriate way to resolve this
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      issue would be for us to only review in camera either the
      precise documents that we have questions about -- that would be
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      these two -- and send everything else back. Or, perhaps, if there was sufficient suspicion, all of the data having to do with this particular individual, which would be Mr. Sanders, and
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      send everybody else back.
                          I' ve told them I didn't believe that I could
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      recommend that procedure to the committee because that would cause me to assume that everybody else was doing things right,
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 23
      or that Mr. Sanders had done everything else right. So, I can't
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      recommend that to the committee.
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                          SENATOR SHER: Is December 2nd, 2001, that's the
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      date of bankruptcy?
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                          CHĂIRMAN DUNN:
                                             Date of bankruptcy filing, right.
0023
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                          SENATOR SHER: And according to the letter from
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      Fergus, there was an agreement to waive the attorney-client
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      privilege prior to that date.
      So, this is a question of the agreement, or is it a question of the bankruptcy law that's at issue here?

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Let me be specific.
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                          I believe what we're referring to here is, the
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      board of Enron made a decision at the board level to waive the
      attorney-client privilege as to investigations that were
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      ongoing. Not necessarily private litigation or other matters that may be pending, but as to state and federal investigations.
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                           But as we've been advised by legal counsel for
      Enron, the Enron board's dividing line for the waiver of the attorney-client privilege was only applicable to pre-bankruptcy
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      filing material
                           SENATOR SHER: Was that made clear to us when
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      they waived the attorney-client privilege?
                           CHAIRMAN DUNN: I'll only speak for myself, and
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      welcome, Mr. Drivon, your own comments.
Until this issue surfaced, at least I never
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      received any information that it was specifically -- there was a
      dividing line between pre and post.
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                           SENATOR SHER:
                                               The claim in the letter, dated
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      June 22nd, is that Enron has not waived the attorney-client
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      privilege beyond December 2nd.
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                           There's no reference to bankruptcy, and the law
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      of bankruptcy, making it different. It's a question whether
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      they waived it or not.
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      CHAIRMAN DUNN: Yes, I agree with that, Senator Sher. It has nothing to do with bankruptcy rules. It was simply a decision by the Enron board that they voted on with
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      respect to the waiver of attorney-client privilege re:
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      investigations.
      SENATOR SHER: So, it's your position, Mr. Chairman, that if this were a matter of the agreement with
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      the committee, there was no such agreement; is that right?
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                           CHAIRMAN DUNN: I want to be honest from my
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      perspective.
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                           When we've been dealing with Enron re: the
      attorney-client waiver, it's always been said in generic terms. Correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Drivon.
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                           As to this limited issue, about whether in fact
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      these documents still fall within a claim of attorney-client
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       privilege by Enron, I think the deciding factor is what the
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      Enron board voted.
                           Mr. Drivon, do you have any different opinion?
MR. DRIVON: Well, first of all, as I said
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      earlier, I have not had an opportunity to go back and look at
      whatever documents might shed light on this issue.

It is my memory, however -- let me say it
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      differently. It is not my memory that there was a limitation on it that I understood. There very well may be, and it may be there, but I don't remember it as I sit here.
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                           CHAIRMAN DUNN: I agree with that.
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                           MR. DRIVON: Now, my understanding with respect
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      to waiver of the attorney-client privilege is, it's a very
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      tricky thing to limit. And if you're going to say, I'm going to give a limited waiver of the attorney-client privilege, it has to be pretty well spelled out. So, I don't -- because, you
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      know, you can get yourself in a problem waiving the attorney-client privilege if you're not really careful.

SENATOR SHER: Mr. Chairman, if I understand the
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      issue before us, there are two aspects of it.

If we take the position that there are no such
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      limits, and this date reflected in some action of the board is
      not applicable to what actually was done, then it's irrelevant what's on those tapes as far as dates go.
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      On the other hand, the second aspect of it, if they're correct, and there was a limit, and the line is drawn at
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      December 2nd, then issue is, are there communications on these
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CDs that predate the December 2nd date. And that we would want

to determine for ourselves before we send it back and rely on Enron to go through them again and send us new ones for those that predated December 2nd.

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                         CHAIRMAN DUNN: I think it's a little different
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      as to the second option Senator Sher.
      What Mr. Drivon is recommending is, given that there is a claim for attorney-client privilege, whether we agree
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      or disagree with it, for post-December 2nd material, that the
      rules that govern this committee's operation is that when there
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      is such a claim, the Chair is the entity that rules on that
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      cl ai m.
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                         What Mr. Drivon has recommended is that the
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      Chair, and with a designee or two to assist in that process, do
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      an in camera review to ultimately rule on whether, in fact,
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      those documents should be remain in the possession of the
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      committee.
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                         SENATOR SHER: I mean, if it were conclusive that
      the December 2nd cutoff date was effective on the waiver of the
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      attorney-client privilege, all you would be looking for then is
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      pre-December 2nd.
      CHAIRMAN DUNN: With one exception, and that is the content of these two e-mails that suggest -- nobody's drawn
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      any definitive conclusions -- but at least one option is, there
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      has been deletions of material that should have been produced to
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      the committee.
      MR. DRIVON: Pursuant to the subpoena.

I mean, if in fact material has been deleted or otherwise obscured, it's a really serious situation. And I
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      believe that -- I don't believe that the attorney-client
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      privilege, even if it were intact, would protect such activity.
So, you know, the Chair could very well find that
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      there were attorney-client communications that are not privileged and do postdate December 2nd.
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                         So, it's not just a matter of going through and
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      saying, everything that's in here after December 2nd is
     privileged, and recognizing that -- if we recognize that the privilege extends. That's because, you know, most of what an attorney does isn't privileged anyhow. It's only under limited circumstances. And the privilege can be defeated by conduct.

So, you know, and I welcome any kind of comment
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      from a legal standpoint that Mr. Fergus wants to make.
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                         CHAIRMAN DUNN: We're going to bring him up here
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      in just a minute.
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                         MR. DRIVON: I'm trying to be as fair with this
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      as I can.
                         SENATOR MORROW: I still have questions.
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      get back to what I was trying to clarify, at least in m\!y mind.
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                        We have these disks. And Enron has given you a which they're asserting communications to and
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      list of names,
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      from those individuals would be privileged.
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                         That list of names, presumably, are they Enron
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      attorneys?
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                         MR. DRIVON: That's my understanding.
                         SENATOR MORROW:
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                                              How about Mr. Sanders.
                                                                             Is that
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      name on the list?
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                         MR. DRIVON:
                                         Mr. Sanders' name is on the list,
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      and Mr. Sanders -- I don't know what his exact title is, but
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      he's way up there in the General Counsel's office.
                         SENATOR MORROW: Now, this particular e-mail that at of us, Mr. Drivon. That's contained in one of
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      we have in front of us, Mr. Drivon.
      these disks --
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                         MR. DRIVON:
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                         SENATOR MORROW:
                                             -- that they're trying to get
      back?
                         MR. DRIVON: Yes.
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                         SENATOR MORROW: I mean, it strikes me,
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     apparently there's no -- or somehow we've satisfied any concerns
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                     This document that we're looking at is not
     with Enron.
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                     We've we clarified that.
     pri vi l eged.
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                                        Yes.
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                        MR. DRIVON:
                        SENATOR MORROW: It strikes me, then, what we're
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     wrestling with is that they have co-mingled, if you will,
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     messages and communications that they're going to claim as being privileged with other communications, such as this, that apparently there would be no claim, or at least entitlement to a
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     pri vi l ege.
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                        Do I have it right?
                        MR. DRIVON: Yes.
SENATOR MORROW: They're saying, "Give us all the
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                     We'll sift through it and give you what is not
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     tapes back.
     prī vi l eged. "
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                        And what we're wrestling with, or at least what
     I'm wrestling with then is, it's a trust factor.
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     I mean, I've got to tell you, after last week's hearing I was absolutely outraged with Mr. Sorokin, and apparently, we literally caught Enron in electronically and
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     through the computer destroying, deleting evidence. I'm not
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      going to sugarcoat it. I believe that to be evidence of a crime
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     in itself.
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                        Which brings me to a bigger question. In camera
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     or otherwise, if we're reviewing these documents or e-mails, and
     it's evident that those e-mails themselves are evidence of a
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     crime, even if it is privileged, what's our responsibility as a
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     committee to do with that?
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Look, I'm no expert in the criminal laws of the State of California, but my gut tells me there's something along the lines of obstruction of justice in official proceedings, and

electronic shredding, which we read in the newspapers Enron has a history of, or even to Arthur Andersen and the like. seen now that, I think, first-hand; this committee has personally experienced that.

It appears to me, they've handed over a rather large haystack in which they have, beforehand, taken out all the needl es.

So, I'm very concerned about just giving these things back. I think I'm very supportive of your recommended procedure.

MR. DRIVON: If there is evidence of criminal activity, I don't believe that the attorney-client privilege would protect the material.

And that these documents are on this particular disk right here, this one.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: I just want to make one other comment, and Mr. Fergus, we're going to call you up, and that is that, Senator Morrow, actually for the entire committee's review, one of the names that was on the list in Mr. Fergus' letter was Mr. Shapiro, who was a Vice President of Government Affairs. His CD disk was -- we were requested to return that. Mr. Shapiro's electronic data was the one that

was zeroed out, as Senator Bowen referred to before. It's one of the reasons why it gives us a little more concern here. SENATOR BOWEN: I think we should use anoth I think we should use another

It's written over, not zeroed out.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Correct, correct.

It contains plenty of data. It's MR. DRIVON:

0030 just that it's all zeroes.

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CHAIRMAN DUNN: Exactly.

Mr. Fergus, why don't we bring you forward.

07-02-02. TXT 04 You've been patiently waiting there, which we greatly 05 appreciated. 06 And I also want to extend a thank you for getting here on the last minute, since this was so quickly arranged. 07 We're going to swear you in, as we do with 08 09 everybody, Mr. Fergus. 10 [Thereupon the witness, GARY FERGUS, swore to tell the truth, the whole truth, 11 12 13 and nothing but the truth.] CHAIRMAN DUNN: Have a seat. I'll open it up to you, 14 15 and make whatever comments you want, and we'll open it up for 16 questi ons. I'm going to turn over the Chair to Senator 17 Morrow for about 30 seconds. 18 SENATOR MORROW: 19 Mr. Fergus. Go ahead. 20 MR. FERGUS: Mr. Chairman, members of the 21 committee, thank you for allowing me to speak. Because I have been sworn as a witness, but I am here as Enron's lawyer, I must tell you that the information that I'm providing you is upon information and belief, except 22 23 24 where I so state that it is personal knowledge.
Otherwise, I will have to, in front of every 25 26 27 statement, say that I am informed and believe. 28 If that is acceptable to the committee, I'm happy 0031 01 to proceed in either fashion. SENATOR MORROW: 02 Well, that's acceptable thus 03 Obviously members of the committee may have questions that may wish to delve deeper into whether it's more than on 04 05 information and belief. MR. FERGUS: Perfectly understandable, your 06 07 Honor. 08 SENATOR MORROW: With that ground rule, that's fine; that's acceptable.
MR. FERGUS: 09 10 One of the things that Mr. Drivon did not mention, and I must also comment that the working 11 relationship between the Chair, and Mr. Drivon, and myself, 12 13 Enron, has been, I think, very positive. I was very appreciative to be able to learn of this hearing on short notice 14 and to be able to understand what it was about. 15 Nevertheless, there was a letter issued yesterday that I think is relevant. I wrote it. It states Enron's 16 17 position, and it is unequivocal. 18 It is Enron's position that it will not claim 19 attorney-client confidentiality for e-mails that evidence wrong 20 21 doi ng. 22 This was written at a time when it wasn't 23 possible because of logistics for Mr. Drivon to give us a copy 24 of what it is he was looking at. 25 Nevertheless, Enron does assert, and I have been instructed by my client to assert, the attorney-client privilege for communications that occurred after December 2nd, 2001.

The first point I would like to make is, in 26 27 28 01 connection with the specific documents that you have in front of 02

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you, the two synchronization logs. I had an opportunity to look at those at 9:30 or so this morning. I was able to call Houston and speak to the head of the IT group at Enron, Mr. Mark Ti bi deaux.

I must also apologize that although the committee requested the presence of an Enron corporate representative, given the late notice and the time zone shift, it just was not possible to get someone here.

But according to Mr. Tibideaux, when I described

these documents, he explained to me that since December of 2001, under orders from the Bankruptcy Court, and under understandings with various other investigative agencies, that the Enron electronic system is set up such that documents that individuals delete are logged, and recorded, and stored on a backup tape. And I specifically asked him the question about offline folders and the Microsoft context. And my understanding is that there is a backup log of that.

Now, one of the things that -- I realize that this is all rather late-breaking, but one of the advantages of having, I think now, a cooperative relationship is, when issues like this arise, we can find out about it, and provide all the information so the committee's fully informed. That's helpful.

But this information, as I said, was

late-breaking.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Mr. Fergus, let me interrupt.

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{Senator Kuehl} & \textbf{has a question.} \\ & \textbf{SENATOR KUEHL:} \end{array}$

Just a clarification.

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You said, as you did in your letter, that there's no assertion of attorney-client privilege on communications that evidence wrong doing.

But there is an assertion of attorney-client

privilege for documents post-December 2nd, 2001.
So, if I put those together, does that mean that for documents post 12-02-01, there is no assertion of attorney-client privilege on those particular documents that

might evidence wrong doing?

MR. FERGUS: That is correct. And in the context that Mr. Sanders and I were speaking with Mr. Drivon, typically what would happen in a litigation context. If an advocate believed there was such a document, it would be brought to the And in the context attention of the judge in that context. There would be an opportunity to understand what information there is, is there an explanation, so that the issue can be fully heard before the judge. And then, in that situation, a judge would make a decision as to whether that particular document would fall in that category.

That is context -- I believe that's the law, and that is the context in which it falls.

Do you have any other questions?
SENATOR KUEHL: No, sir.
MR. FERGUS: I'd also like to respond to a

comment by Senator Bowen or a question.

I believe I've provided to the committee in the June 26th letter the citation of current California authority on the question of inadvertent disclosure. I believe the case is

State Workers Compensation versus -- I can't recall.

In addition to that being the law, at an early point in this investigation, in order to speed up the process, I believe it's in February of this year, I believe we reached an accommodation with the committee that both that case and the ABA rule would apply in the event of an inadvertent disclosure. So that we had it -- before anything happened, we had that understanding.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Committee members, in the packets that were delivered for it, Mr. Fergus did attach to his June 26th letter an April letter which references the citations he's just referring to.

Senator Bowen.

SENATOR BOWEN: I guess that leads me to the practical matter, which is that your letter of June 26th asks for a return of those -- in one place you ask for the return of the documents that don't comply. In another instance, you ask

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     for the return of CDs containing the e-mail, and you list
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     various individuals.
     I think the difficulty here, and it's going to be this difficulty with every issue we confront, is that we don't
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     have any idea what those CDs contain; the CDs that are labeled,
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     if they actually comport with their label.
                       I have in my record collection at home a 45 that
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     has the same label on both sides, and it's not the same tune on on both sides. You can't tell unless you look.

And so far, we've been stopped from looking, at
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     least we stopped ourselves, I guess.
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                       MR. FERGUS:
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                                     One of the things I think it's fair
     to say, that the reason this came about is, it was a copying error done at Merrill. The information had been sent there with
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     certain instructions that weren't followed. So, we started out
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     with copying error.
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                       I personally don't have a set of them, so I
 07
     haven't had a chance to look at them either.
                       SENATOR BOWEN:
                                          But that's on information and
 08
     belief that it's a copying error.
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                                      Yes, that's absolutely correct.
N: We don't know that it's a copying
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                       MR. FERGUS:
                       SENATOR BOWEN:
 11
              It's Enron's assertion that it's a copying error.

MR. FERGUS: Understood.
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     error.
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                       I think the other thing I would like to point out
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     is --
                       CHAIRMAN DUNN:
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                                          Before you do that, Senator Sher
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     has a question.
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                       SENATOR SHER: I just want to be clear on what
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     your position is.
                       Your position is that the furnishing of the CDs
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     was unintentional and inadvertent, not that furnishing any
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     particular thing on the CDs; is that right? So, that under the
     agreement in April, that you're entitled to get the CDs back.

MR. FERGUS: I have to confess, I'm not sure of
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     the distinction.
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                       It would seem to me that what's critical here is
     the communication, not the medium. And so if, for example, the
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     reason we referred to both document and CD is, it is possible
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     that someone would have printed it out or copied it.
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     wanted what the essence of the communication, that disclosure
 03
     was inadvertent
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                       SENATOR SHER: You're asking for the CDs to be
                  And then, you're going to have -- the Enron people
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     returned.
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     would go through them again and then submit to us those portions
     that are not covered by the agreement?
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                       MR. FERGUS: That is correct.
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                       Your last term confused me when you said
     "agreement," but the claim of privilege.
SENATOR SHER: The claim of privilege.
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                       SENATOR SHER:
MR. FERGUS: (
 11
                                     Correct.
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                       SENATOR SHER: And the concern is that if we
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     reviewed them,
                       that we would see things that are privileged; is
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     that right?
                       MR. FERGUS: My belief. SENATOR SHER: There's no way to do it that would
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     make the distinction?
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                       I mean, you're not claiming, because you haven't
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     seen it, but your client's not claiming that everything on the
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my apologies, Senator Sher.
Mr. Drivon, knowing the technical incompetent

If I can make one insertion here,

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CDs is privileged; is that right?

CHAIRMAN DUNN: `

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      that I am, correct me if I state this incorrectly.
                           MR. DRIVON: No, so far you're right. CHAIRMAN DUNN: Okay, thank you.
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                           Because of the TIF format, by definition we would
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      have to open the files to determine their dates, to determine
      whether they came pre or post bankruptcy?

MR. DRIVON: That's right, but in direct answer to your question, for instance, these two documents that we have before us here, the sync logs, I showed them to Mr. Fergus this
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                    And I believe -- and correct me if I'm misstating
       this, Mr. Fergus -- but I believe Mr. Fergus agreed that these
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      two documents are probably not privileged under the
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      attorney-client privilege.
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                           MR. FERGUS:
                                             That's correct.
                                             Even though they're dated April 29th
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                           MR. DRIVON:
 12
      of 2002, and they're from an attorney.
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                           So, in order for these tapes -- these disks to be
      sanitized, somebody would have to go through and look at each one of these, and make a legal determination as to whether the privilege applied to that particular document.

MR. FERGUS: I would also go on to say, in
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      addition to asserting that it is not attorney-client privilege,
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      I would also believe it would not fall within the scope of the
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      original subpoena.
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                           I understand the issue about -- there's a
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      relevance question, too, that goes to it.
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                           I think the other thing that is important for --
      we've been discussing, or there's been discussions this morning, as I understand it, of either/or. That the Enron production of
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      those TIF files is an indication that there is not also
      somewhere else in the production the electronic copy.
One of the issues that Enron has faced, and
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      again, this is on information and belief, but there have been
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      investigations that have been going on for many different
      agencies. One of the things that Enron has done is created an
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      imaging system, so that when paper goes out, generally speaking,
      it is imaged, and so it's knowing what's produced.
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                                                                             That creates
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      a TIF file.
                           Now, under the arrangement that we have right now
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      with the committee, if we only gave you the electronic file and not the TIF file, I suspect that would be a problem. If we only gave you a TIF and not the electronic, that's a problem.

So what's happening is, I think you're getting
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      both.
      Now, Mr. Drivon referenced 50 CDs. The count that I have from the client, and we have to verify to make sure
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      we're all in sync, because these things have come in over time,
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      is, there's almost a hundred CDs of data that's been produced
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                      Plus, there have got to be five, six, or seven of
      over time.
      what are called DLT-4 tapes, which are probably the equivalent -- correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Drivon -- I think about 600
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 19
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      CDs.
                           MR. DRIVON:
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                                             Each.
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                           MR. FERGUS:
                                            Each, of different data. We've
      offered to the committee, we've offered to other investigative agencies, there's 600 DLT tapes sitting in Portland, there's one copy of, that we're trying to figure out how to get to the
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      various investigating agencies.
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                           In Houston, there are literally thousands of DLT
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                            And I could go into a more detailed explanation
      backup tapes.
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The point I'm trying to make is, there's been Page 17

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02

of why it's complicated.

lots of data flowing towards the committee in an effort to comply with, you know, geographically there was a California production, there was an offer for Portland. There's been a Houston production most recently. And the last thing we're dealing with are the backup tapes.

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So quite honestly, it's understandable if you're looking at TIF files, do you know whether you've also got the electronic? That's not an easy thing to know, and I do

understand that problem.
CHAIRMAN DUNN: Because we're crunching up the time, Mr. Fergus, I don't want to cut you off, but if there are additional comments you'd like to make, please, let's get to

MR. FERGUS: I think the -- to be clear, Enron is willing to work with the committee in an in camera inspection to satisfy the committee on the trust issue with respect to items that have already been produced, that when we give you a replacement CD, we can match them on an electronic way, file by

file, or length by length, some way that satisfies your expert.

We've also, you know there was some references to
the presentation last week. As the Chair knows, we asked in advance of that hearing to get a copy of the materials so that we could have the IT people at Enron look at it and respond. They now have it and are looking at it. We've invited Mr. Sorokin to come to Houston to first, you know, set up what are the types of things he wants to see. And so long as it's

consistent with all the other investigations in the preservation of data, Enron's more than willing to cooperate.
So there's, I think, a lot more cooperation going

on than I heard discussed this morning. And those offers still stand.

So, I think that, you know, the bottom line is, as to these two specific documents which brought us here today, I believe I've been told, on information and belief, that there's an explanation that will deal with the deletions.

Second, Enron does assert that there was an inadvertent disclosure. And I believe that under the agreement we had with the committee, and under the California law, and the ABA Ethical Committee, Enron is entitled to get those documents back, with the proviso that I mentioned.

And we're happy to work with the committee to try to reach some solution quickly and economically that preserves the privilege, but also meets the committee's needs. CHAIRMAN DUNN: Mr. Fergus, thank you.

Any last comments, Mr. Drivon?
MR. DRIVON: Yes.
The great majority of the data that we have been provided, at least in terms of volume, is trading data. That's different from what we have here.

But with respect to running around and trying to do all of this analysis, and work out electronic solutions to this, that's very expensive. It's expensive for Enron, and it's expensive for us. The expense to us is more relevant to me than the expense to them.

So, you can't just say, okay, fine, we can run off to Houston, and, you know, spend three weeks trying to figure this out. It's too expensive. It will cost a bunch of thousands of dollars to do that.

CHAIRMAN DUNN: Seeing no further questions, comments from the committee, let me reiterate the recommendation. I'll put it into a motion, Mr. Drivon, and correct me if I misstate this.

The recommendation of Mr. Drivon is that we do an

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in camera review of the CDs in question, and that that in camera
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     review be done by the Chair and designees, which may involve other committee members or specific staff, and that we commence that review in camera, subject to heightened or hyper
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      confidentiality provisions.
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     MR. DRIVON: Yes. And I would take on to myself the supervision, direct supervision, of that effort.

MR. FERGUS: May I make one objection?

CHAIDMAN DIVINIO
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                                        May I make one objection?
N: You may, Mr. Fergus.
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                         MR. FERGUS: Enron does not intend to waive its
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      attorney-client privilege by in any way agreeing to an in camera
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      i nspecti on.
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                         Enron does agree to work with the committee to
      preserve its attorney-client privileged communication and
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      achieve the committee's objectives, but we to object to the
      extent it would be deemed a waiver.
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                         CHAIRMAN DUNN: Okay.
                                                     Last comment, Mr. Drivon.
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                                       Yes, Senator.
                         MR. DRIVON:
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                         This in camera review is to determine whether or
      not there is privileged information. So, I don't believe that
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      if there was an in camera hearing in a similar way in court, in
      a Superior Court, for instance, that the fact that in camera review was taking place would be a waiver of the
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      pri vi l ege.
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                         The purpose of the review is to determine whether
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      or not the privilege is in place.
                         And I want this on the record because Enron
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      expressed to me considerable concerns about how others might view what actions we took in terms of waiving the privilege.
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                         CHAIRMAN DUNN: So noted.
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                         The committee, I think, has heard the motion.
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      Any questions?
                         Last comments?
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                         Motion having been made, Secretary, please call
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      the roll.
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                         SECRETARY MORALES:
                                                 Chairman Dunn.
                         CHAIRMAN DUNN:
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                                           Aye.
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                         SECRETARY MORALES:
                                                  Senator Bowen.
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                         SENATOR BOWEN:
                                            Aye.
                         SECRETARY MORALES:
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                                                 Senator Chesbro.
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                         SENATOR CHESBRO:
                                              Aye.
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                         SECRETARY MORALES:
                                                 Senator Escutia.
                                                                        Senator
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      Johannessen.
                       Senator Kuehl.
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                         SENATOR KUEHL:
                                            Aye.
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                         SECRETARY MORALES:
                                                 Senator Morrow.
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                         SENATOR MORROW:
                                             Aye.
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                         SECRETARY MORALES:
                                                 Senator Sher.
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                         SENATOR SHER: Aye.
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                         SECRETARY MORALES:
                                                 The motion passes, 6-0.
                         CHAIRMAN DUNN: Motion passes 6-0.
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     We're through for the day. We'll keep everyone posted on hearings next week. Of course, July 11th is on, re: the Perot Systems questions, and we will keep everyone updated
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      on the LADWP.
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                         Mr. Fergus, again, thank you very much for coming
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      here at the last minute.
                         MR. FERGUS:
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                                        Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
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 12
                         Thereupon this portion of the
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                         Senate Select Committee hearing
                         was terminated at approximately.
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                         11: 25 A. M.
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01	CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER
02	02002220022
03	I, EVELYN J. MIZAK, a Shorthand Reporter of the State
04	of California, do hereby certify:
05	That I am a disinterested person herein; that the
06	foregoing transcript of the hearing of the Senate Select
07	Committee to Investigate Price Manipulation on the Wholesale
08	Energy Market was reported verbatim in shorthand by me, Evelyn
09	J. Mizak, and thereafter transcribed into typewriting.
10	I further certify that I am not of counsel or
11	attorney for any of the parties to said hearing, nor in any way
12	interested in the outcome of said hearing.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this
14	day of, 2002.
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19	EVELYN J. MIZAK
20	Shorthand Reporter
20	Shot shall disperse.
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